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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

ILYA MELNICHENKO, OLGA MILINTENKOVA,
and EVEGENY TARASOV

Plaintiff(s),

- against-

MR. MART USA, LLC, PALMETTO GAS
COMPANY, LLC., PALMETTO 511, LLC., FOREST
HILLS GAS COMPANY #502, LLC., FRANK
GUTTA, ALI JAFERI, ABBAS M. JAFERI,
MEHREEN SHAH, ESQ., a/k/a/ MONA SHAH, ESQ.
MONA SHAH P.C., SIROTA & ASSOCIATES, P.C.,
VLADISLAV SIROTA, and DANIEL ESTRIN.

Defendant(s).

Mr. Mart USA, LLC, PALMETTO GAS COMPANY,
LLC., PALMETTO 511, LLC., FORES HILLS GAS
COMPANY #502, LLC., and FRANK GUTTA, an
individual,

Third Party Plaintiffs,

-against-

MONA SHAH, ESQ., MONA SHAH, P.C.,
VLADISLAV SIROTA, SIROTA & ASSOCIATES,
P.C., NADIM AHMED, EDWIN SHAW, LLC, and
DANIEL D. ESTRIN, ESQ.

Civil Action No.
17-Civ-04021 (NRB)

**THIRD AMENDED
COMPLAINT**

Third Party Defendants.

Plaintiffs, ILYA MELNICHENKO (hereinafter referred to as “Ilya”), OLGA MILINTENKOVA (hereinafter referred to as “Olga”), and EVEGENY TARASON (hereinafter referred to as “Evegeny”) (collectively referred to as “Plaintiffs”), by and through undersigned counsel, alleges upon information and belief the following against Defendants, MR. MART USA, LLC (hereinafter referred to as “Mr. Mart”), PALMETTO GAS COMPANY, LLC., (hereinafter referred to as “PGC”), PALMETTO 511, LLC., (hereinafter referred to as the “Palmetto Project”), FORESTS HILLS GAS COMPANY #502, LLC., (hereinafter referred to as the “Forest Hills Project”), FRANK GUTTA (hereinafter referred to as “Gutta”), ALI M. JAFERI (hereinafter referred to as “Ali”), ABBAS M. JAFERI (hereinafter referred to as “Abbas”), MONA SHAH ESQ., and MONA SHAH P.C., SIROTA & ASSOCIATES, P.C., VLADISLAV SIROTA and DANIEL ESTRIN.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Plaintiffs are the victims of an orchestrated fraud, in which Defendants preyed on foreign nationals desirous of leaving foreign countries, such as Russia and Kazakhstan, to provide their families with the opportunity for a better life in the United States through the EB-5 program.
2. In May 2013, Defendants Frank Gutta, and Ali Jaferi solicited Plaintiffs to each invest \$500,000, plus a \$45,000 “administrative fee,” through the EB-5 immigrant investor program, into purported real estate projects in Florida, known as the “Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC” and “Palmetto 511, LLC”.

3. Pursuant to the agreement between the parties, Plaintiffs funds were to be returned in full in the event that their I-526 petitions were denied.
4. In a typical EB-5 project, investor funds are raised and used to complete a specific project described in the project's private placement memorandum or offering documents. Once the individual has invested, he or she may apply for a conditional green card, which is valid for two years. If the investment creates or preserves at least ten jobs during those two years, the investor may apply to have the condition removed from his or her green card, and the investor may then live and work in the U.S. permanently.
5. Frank Gutta and Ali Jaferi were involved in funding, through the EB-5 program multiple projects, including the Palmetto Project and the Forest Hills Project, which involved the expansions of existing gas stations and convenience stores in Florida.
6. Defendants made multiple representations in the offering documents regarding Mr. Mart and the Projects. Investors in the EB-5 Projects were told they were investing in project specific expansions of existing gas stations. While some of the funds were used for those projects, the majority of the funds were commingled, misused and diverted to pay for unauthorized projects and personal luxuries.
7. Subsequently Plaintiff's I-526 petitions were denied.
8. As a result of said denials, Plaintiffs relied on the return of their investment capital and demanded refunds beginning in December of 2015. From December of 2015 up to and including June 2016 Defendants provided assurances to Plaintiffs that refunds would be issued. Refunds were never issued.
9. Instead, after receiving Defendants' demand for a refund, Defendants shut down the

operations of the Forest Hills Project and the Palmetto Project and declared Bankruptcy.

10. Defendants failed to notify Plaintiffs that they have declared Bankruptcy, instead lulling them into a false sense of security by stating that additional appeals of the I-526 application process were in place, that the country's foremost immigration attorney had been hired to prosecute the appeals, and that all was well with the Project, thereby further lulling Plaintiffs and falsely allowing Defendants to deny any rights to reimbursement. In truth, of course, the money was gone, Defendants filed for bankruptcy, no jobs were created, the federal government had closed the appeals, the I-526 immigrant petitions were never issued, and the list of lies is virtually endless.
11. The representations made to induce Plaintiffs' investments into the Project were mostly lies, calculated to induce investments by needy, trusting, unsuspecting foreigners with \$500,000 seeking the opportunity to pursue a life with more opportunities than those afforded to them in Russia and Kazakhstan.
12. The 100% guaranty that the investment would be returned in the event of the denial of the petition was not worth the paper it was printed on. Plaintiffs' I-526 petitions were all denied, yet their funds were never returned.
13. Defendants made representations to Plaintiffs all along that the Projects were viable and that they "should have been approved." Plaintiffs advised Defendants that they would agree to have their money in the Project and that an updated application with the USCIS should be filed if in fact the Project met EB-5 requirements. Plaintiffs subsequently learned that the Project does not meet nor did it ever meet EB-5 requirements, and therefore a refiling of an updated application would have been fruitless. Defendants

knew, or should have known that the Project did not ever meet EB-5 requirements.

14. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are now unable to leave Russia and have lost virtually their entire lifesavings.

15. Plaintiffs come to this Court, with clean hands, seeking assistance in their pursuit for redress, justice, and the cessation of Defendants' continued use of their stolen funds

THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiffs

16. Plaintiff ILYA MELNICHENKO ("Ilya") is a Kazakh citizen who invested over \$500,000 in one of the EB-5 Projects (Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., discussed *infra*), and has been damaged by Defendants' conduct alleged herein.

17. Plaintiff OLGA MILITENKOVA ("Olga") is a Russian citizen who invested over \$500,000 in one of the EB-5 Projects (Palmetto 511, LLC., discussed *infra*), and has been damaged by Defendants' conduct alleged herein.

18. Plaintiff EVEGENY TARASOV ("Evegeny") is a Russian citizen who invested over \$500,000 in one of the EB-5 Projects (Palmetto 511, LLC., discussed *infra*), and has been damaged by Defendants' conduct alleged herein.

B. Defendants

19. Defendant Mr. Mart USA, LLC is a Florida limited liability organization, with its principal place of business at 7280 West Palmetto Park Road, Suite 203, Boca Raton, Florida. Frank Gutta is the Chief Executive Officer of Mr. Mart, which owns 100% of Palmetto Gas Company, LLC. Palmetto Gas Company LLC., owns 100% of Palmetto 511, LLC, and Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC.

20. Defendant Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC is a Florida limited liability organization, with its principal place of business located at 7280 West Palmetto Park Road, Suite 203, Boca Raton, Florida. Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC is wholly owned by Palmetto 511, LLC (hereinafter “The Forest Hills Project”).
21. Defendant Palmetto 511, LLC is a Florida limited liability organization, with its principal place of business located at 7280 West Palmetto Park Road, Suite 203, Boca Raton, Florida. Palmetto 511, LLC., is wholly owned by Palmetto Gas Company, LLC. (hereinafter “The Palmetto Project”).
22. Defendant Palmetto Gas Company, LLC., is a Florida limited liability organization, with its principal place of business located at 7280 West Palmetto Park Road, Suite 203, Boca Raton, Florida. Palmetto Gas Company, LLC., wholly owned and managed each of the EB-5 Projects at issue in this litigation.
23. Defendant Frank Gutta is an individual who resides in Broward County, Florida at 100 Nighthawk Avenue, Plantation, Florida 33324. Gutta is the owner, officer and director of the holding company that controls the Projects, Mr. Mart, USA. Gutta effectively controlled each of the EB-5 Projects at issue in this litigation.
24. Defendant Abbas M. Jaferi is an individual who, upon information and belief, resides in Palm Beach County, at 17828 Scarsdale Way, Boca Raton, Florida 33496. At all times material, Abbas acted as a member and/or manager of the Projects. Abbas Jaferi is an officer, director and Managing Member of the Projects. Abbas effectively controlled each of the EB-5 Projects at issue in this litigation.
25. Defendant Ali M. Jaferi is an individual who, upon information and belief, resides in

Palm Beach County, at 17828 Scarsdale Way, Boca Raton, Florida 33496. At all times material, Ali acted as a member and/or manager of the Projects. Ali is the Chief Operating Officer of Mr. Mart, and the Projects. Ali effectively controlled each of the EB-5 Projects at issue in this litigation.

26. Defendant Mehreen Shah Esq., aka Mona Shah Esq. is an individual, licensed to practice law, and is a resident of the State of New York, at all times herein mentioned Mona Shah Esq. was attorney in fact of Defendants Mr. Mart USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and Abbas M. Jaferi.
27. Defendant Mona Shah P.C. is a professional corporation, a law firm, organized and maintained under the laws of the State of New York, at all times herein mentioned Mona Shah Esq. was attorney in fact of Defendants Mr. Mart USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and Abbas M. Jaferi.
28. Defendant Sirota & Associates, P.C. is a professional corporation, with its principal place of business in the State of New York, and it's incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.
29. Defendant Vladislav Sirota is an individual who resides in the State of New York.
30. Defendant Daniel Estrin is an individual who resides in the State of New York.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

31. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because a substantial portion of

Defendants' acts giving rise to the claims alleged herein were performed in this district. Specifically each Defendant transacted business in New York, including the solicitation of the EB-5 Investments, negotiations of the Contracts involved herein and some of the acts that give rise to Plaintiff's claims.

32. Defendants consented to jurisdiction in New York pursuant to the Defendants' Offering Documents, as more fully described below.

33. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332.

34. Venue is proper in this forum pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391 because a substantial part of the acts, transactions, and events giving rise to the claims occurred, in New York, New York.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

EB-5 Visa Program in General

35. The Immigrant Investor Program, more commonly known as the EB-5 program, was created by the Immigration Act of 1990. Congress established the EB-5 program to stimulate the U.S. economy by giving immigrant investors the opportunity to permanently live and work in the United States after they have invested in a new commercial enterprise ("NCE").

36. In the case of an NCE that is located in a Targeted Employment Area ("TEA"), i.e., either a rural area or an area beset by high unemployment, the required equity investment need only be \$500,000.

37. In 1993, Congress created the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program to increase interest in the

EB-5 visa program. This new pilot program established EB-5 Regional Centers (“Regional Centers”), which are entities that receive special designation from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”) to administer EB-5 investments and create jobs. Public and private entities may apply to the USCIS for approval as an EB-5 Regional Center.

38. EB-5 visa programs administered by a Regional Center provide more flexibility, because the immigrant investor who invests in such a program is permitted to take credit not only for direct jobs created in the NCE but also “indirect jobs” created outside the NCE in a job creating enterprise (“JCE”), such as a construction contracting firm that builds an improvement for the NCE. In addition, the immigrant investor need not handle the day-to-day management of the NCE or even necessarily live in the region where the NCE is located.

39. By necessity, investments into an EB-5 program are “closed-ended,” available only to a specified number of investors, and that number is tied to the number of direct or indirect jobs created by the investment. If too few jobs are created with the money invested, the immigrant will not be able to become a permanent resident in the United States.

EB-5 Practice and Procedure

40. Under the EB-5 program, the immigrant investor first applies for an immigrant visa by submitting a Form I-526, Immigrant Petition for Alien Entrepreneur. USCIS’ approval of the Form I-526 is conditioned upon the immigrant’s investment of the requisite amount of money in an NCE that satisfies the applicable legal requirements.

41. The Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”), specifically Section 203(b)(5)(A),

provides classification to qualified immigrants seeking to enter the United States for the purpose of engaging in a new commercial enterprise (“NCE”):

- (i) in which such alien has invested (after the date of enactment of the Immigration Act of 1990) or, is actively in the process of investing, capital in an amount not less than the amount specified in subparagraph (C)1, and
- (ii) which will benefit the United States economy and create full-time employment for not fewer than 10 United States citizens or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence or other immigrants lawfully authorized to be employed in the United States (other than the immigrant and the immigrant's spouse, sons or daughters).

37. Upon approval of the Form I- 526 petition, the immigrant investor may either: (1) file the appropriate form to adjust their status to a conditional permanent resident within the United States; or (2) file an application to obtain an EB-5 visa for admission to the United States.

38. Upon the approval of the application or upon entry into the United States with an EB-5 immigrant visa, the EB-5 investor and derivative family members will be granted conditional permanent residence for a two-year period.

39. To remove the conditional resident status, the immigrant investor must file a Form I-829, Petition by Entrepreneur to Remove Conditions, ninety days before the two-year anniversary of the granting of the EB-5 investor's conditional resident status. USCIS' approval of the Form I-829 is conditioned upon proof that the immigrant investor's investment has created at least ten full-time jobs in the NCE or JCE. If an insufficient

number of jobs was created, the foreign national is subject to removal from the United States.

Jurisdictional Allegations

40. Beginning in or around May of 2013, Mr. Mart, through its Attorney Mona Shah, Esq., whose office is located in New York, New York, solicited Plaintiffs regarding the EB-5 program through investments in the Projects.

41. Attorney Mona Shah, at all times was the Defendants representative and the parties' escrow agent with respect to the EB-5 offering and actively solicited the Plaintiffs' investment on behalf of Defendants in the Southern District of New York.

42. Mr. Mart and the Projects at the heart of this litigation were at all times operated and controlled by Gutta, Ali and Abbas.

43. At all times Defendants solicited, communicated and negotiated with Plaintiff's regarding the EB-5 project in the Southern District of New York.

44. Mr. Mart held itself out as an EB-5 Direct Investment Approved Project, and claimed to specialize in investment-based immigration services.

45. As part of the management's solicitations, Plaintiffs were provided with four (4) documents:

- (a) Business Plan (the "Plan").
- (b) Subscription Agreement (the "Agreement").
- (c) Investment Memorandum (the "Memorandum").
- (d) Escrow Agreement (the "Escrow Agreement").

Collectively, the Plan, the Agreement, the Memorandum, and the Escrow

Agreement will be referred to as the “Offering Documents.” The Offering Documents for The Palmetto Project and The Forest Hills Project each contained the same terms.

46. Pursuant to both of the Projects’ Offering Documents the parties agreed as follows:

Except to the extent covered by applicable United States federal law, this Subscription Agreement and the rights and obligations of the parties hereto with respect to the subscription shall be interpreted and enforced in accordance with, and governed by, the laws of the State of New York applicable to agreement made and to be performed wholly within that jurisdiction. *Subscription Agreements*, page 8, clause 12.

47. Furthermore:

The parties irrevocably and unconditionally submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal and state courts located in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, for any proceedings commenced regarding the Agreement, including, but not limited to, any interpleader proceeding or proceeding for the appointment of a successor escrow agent the Escrow Agent may commence pursuant to the Agreement. The parties irrevocably submit to the jurisdiction of such courts for the determination of all issues in such proceedings and irrevocably waive any objection to venue or inconvenient forum for any proceeding brought in any such court. *Escrow Agreement*, page 9, clause 11(b).

48. In connection with the I-526 petition, each of the Plaintiffs deposited \$545,000.00 in an escrow account located in New York and controlled by the defendants’ attorney Monah Shah, who also acted as the Escrow Agent and whose office is in the Southern District of New York.

EB-5 Program at it pertains to the Projects

49. Plaintiff’s retained Sirota & Associates, P.C. to help them obtain permanent residency in the United States through a lawful EB-5 investment.

50. Sirota & Associates, P.C., Vladislav Sirota and Daniel Estrin (hereinafter “The Sirota Defendants”) advised Plaintiffs to invest in Mr. Mart, a Florida company.

51. All of Mr. Mart’s EB-5 investment projects are handled by Mona Shah, Esq., Mr. Mart’s

attorney.

52. Mona Shah advertises her firm as employing “advanced EB-5 lawyers”, and that her firm was “voted top 25 attorneys in EB-5”. She held herself out as being capable of handling all aspects related to selecting appropriate EB-5 projects. She further assured the Plaintiffs that their funds will be handled in the upmost professional manner, and that their funds are being used in qualified EB-5 projects.
53. Mona Shah, Esq. drafted the Offering Documents on behalf of Guta, Ali and Abbas (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Mr. Mart Defendants”), on behalf of their companies, Mr. Mart, PGC and the Projects (hereinafter collectively referred to as “the Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants”).
54. The Mr. Mart Defendants represented to the Plaintiffs through the Offering Documents that Mr. Mart is an existing entity and “owns a group of Chevron Gas stations located in South Florida”.
55. The Forest Hills Project and the Palmetto Project are wholly owned by PGC, an existing Florida limited liability company and PGC is wholly owned by Mr. Mart. PGC will serve as the Manager for the Forest Hills Project and the Palmetto Project.
56. Each unit in the Project required a minimum investment of \$500,000, plus an administrative fee of \$45,000 which Plaintiffs deposited with the Escrow Agent- Monah Shah, Esq.

The Escrow Agent and the Early Release Rider

57. Initially, the Parties’ Offering Documents provided that the Escrow Agent will release the Escrow funds once the Escrow Agent receives written notice from both parties to the

agreement, the Mr. Mart Defendants and the Subscriber Representative that the Subscriber's Form I-526 Immigration Petition has been approved.

58. Plaintiffs believed that the Shah Defendants would act honestly and believed that their Funds were being properly maintained and protected.

59. Plaintiffs believed that Mona Shah owed them fiduciary duties because she was their escrow agent.

60. However, on or about December 2013 Mona Shah requested that Plaintiffs release their escrow funds early. Instead of releasing the funds after their petition is approved, Mona Shah induced the Plaintiff's to agree to release the funds upon the filing of the I-526 petition.

61. Inorder to induce Plaintiffs to release the escrow funds, Mona Shah, Esq. made assurances on behalf of Mr. Mart USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and Abbas M. Jaferi, that these parties would return the funds in the event that the I-526 Immigration Petition is not approved.

62. Mona Shah and Mona Shah P.C. made assurances that Mr. Mart USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and/or Abbas M. Jaferi have sufficient assets and collaterals to return the funds.

63. Upon information and belief¹, Mona Shah Esq. had no authorization from her clients to make the above assurances or to enter into such an agreement on behalf of Mr. Mart

¹ The allegations in Paragraph 63 are alleged on information and belief on the basis of the Mr. Mart Defendants' Amended Third-Party Complaint [Dkt. 119].

USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and/or Abbas M. Jaferi.

64. In the alternative, if Mona Shah, Esq. did have authority from her clients, her assurances to the Plaintiffs were either knowingly false at the time made or were made with reckless disregard to the truth in direct breach of her duty as an escrow agent. Mona Shah, Esq drafted the Early Release Rider which amended the Private Placement Memorandum and contained a statement that the EB-5 investors' subscription proceeds will be returned immediately if the investors' I-526 petition is denied. It contained a further assurance that the Projects have sufficient assets and collateral to return the funds.
65. The Early Release Rider was not signed by any of the Mr. Mart's officers, directors or shareholders on behalf of the Projects. Further the release did not contain a Guaranty, or any other legally sufficient mechanism that would secure the Plaintiff's interest.
66. The Early Release Rider was a one sided document that only served to benefit Mr. Mart and its officers, directors and shareholders, and was greatly prejudicial to Plaintiffs.
67. Mona Shah, Esq. sent the Early Release Rider to Sirota & Associates, P.C., Plaintiffs counsel.
68. The Sirota Defendants sent the Early Release Rider to Plaintiffs and later advised Plaintiffs by telephone to sign the Early Release Rider. The Sirota defendants assured Plaintiffs that the early release of the funds was the only way to ensure that their I-526 petition will be granted.
69. Sirota & Associates, P.C. advised Plaintiffs that the language in the Early Release Rider guarantees the return of their funds in the event of a default and further advised the

Plaintiffs that the promises contained in the Early Release Rider are enforceable against Mr. Mart and Mr. Mart's officers, directors and shareholders if the Projects fail to pay Plaintiffs their money back.

70. The Plaintiffs believed that Monah Shah, Esq. and Monah Shah P.C. as well as the Sirota Defendants were protecting their interests and signed the Early Release Rider in reliance on the representations and assurances made by Monah Shah, Esq., and Monah Shah P.C. and on the advice of their counsel the Sirota Defendants. Plaintiffs are Fraudulently Induced to Invest in the EB-5 Offering

71. The Mr. Mr. Mart Defendants assured Mona Shah, Esq.

72. In reliance on the Offering Documents, and the oral representations described above, each of the Plaintiffs provided \$500,000 for a subscription in the Project, along with an administrative fee of \$45,000 to Manah Shah, Esq. as escrow agent.

73. Monah Shah Esq., and Mona Shah P.C. (hereinafter "The Shah Defendants"), accepted fiduciary duties as escrow agents.

74. On August 28th, 2013 Ilya Melnichenko transferred \$545,000 to the IOLTA account of Mona Shah P.C.

75. Subsequently on January 17, 2014 Mona Shah P.C. transferred \$500,000 to Forest Hills Gas Company on behalf of Ilya Melnichenko.

76. On August 5th, 2013 Evgeny Tarasov transferred \$545,000 to the IOLTA account of Mona Shah P.C.

77. Subsequently on December 18, 2013 Mona Shah P.C. transferred \$500,000 to Palmetto 511, LLC.

78. On August 16th, 2013 Olga Millintenkova transferred \$545,000 to the IOLTA account of Mona Shah P.C.

79. Subsequently on December 18th, 2013 Mona Shah P.C. transferred \$500,000 to Palmetto 511, LLC.

80. Each of the Plaintiffs received confirmation that their \$500,000 investment and \$45,000 administrative fee had been received.

81. In investing in the projects, the Plaintiffs relied on representations that Mr. Mart, Forest Hills Gas Company and Palmetto Gas Company were established businesses, with many years of experience in operating gas stations, and that Mr. Mart specialized in investment-based immigration services.

82. Plaintiffs relied upon the Defendants' representation that Defendants have sufficient assets and collaterals, as specified in the Offering Documents to return Plaintiffs' investment and fees in the event that their I-526 petition was denied.

83. Furthermore, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that their funds would be exclusively invested in the Project to create jobs by helping to expand the retail operations at the Projects, and would be used exclusively to develop the Project and create at least ten (10) full-time jobs.

Plaintiffs' I-526 Applications are Denied by USCIS

84. Per Information provided by Mona Shah, Esq., Plaintiffs were approved as accredited investors and subsequently their petitions were accepted by the USCIS.

85. Plaintiffs diligently submitted all necessary paperwork in conjunction with their Form I-526 Petitions, asserting eligibility based on an investment in a Regional Center.

86. Plaintiffs' Form I-526 Petitions were denied by USCIS.

87. USCIS cited the following specific deficiencies: (1) insufficient number of full-time positions created by the project; and (2) multiple deficiencies in the business plan that detracted from the Project's credibility.

88. Upon receipt of said denials, Plaintiffs demanded the return of their funds.

89. In response to Plaintiffs' demands, no funds were returned to Plaintiffs.

90. Instead, Defendants engaged in an ongoing fraud intended to lull Plaintiffs into not bringing legal action, reporting the activities to law enforcement, or otherwise seeking to protect their interests.

91. For example, on December 2, 2015 Defendants' through their representative Mona Shah, wrote that:

With regards to the return of your client's capital, there has never been an issue that the capital would not be returned, this has been guaranteed by [MrMart(USA)]...At this time, it is only reasonable to allow MrMart (USA) the opportunity to repay the funds, which they intend to do as quickly as possible. There is a duty to mitigate losses. Incurring unnecessary legal fees to litigate this matter would only be incurring needless expenses as MrMart(USA) does not dispute that they owe your clients the full amount of the capital investment and they intend to pay it in full and as soon as they are able.

92. Defendants advised Plaintiffs on multiple occasions that Defendants will not have the funds available to refund Plaintiffs' investments, but promised to liquidate assets in the amount of \$8.5 million dollars by January of 2016 and refund Plaintiffs' monies after the sales.

93. To date, Plaintiff have not received a refund of their investment.

The Fraud is Discovered

94. Upon investigation, Plaintiffs discovered that a seemingly endless laundry list of fraudulent representations were perpetrated upon them in furtherance of obtaining and stealing their money.

95. The Project was not a legitimate EB-5 project, but rather a façade and vehicle pursuant to which a group of conspirators stole over \$1,500,000 from Plaintiffs (foreign nationals) seeking EB-5 visas and a better life for their families in the United States.

96. Upon information and belief Plaintiffs funds were not used towards the Projects, instead the funds were diverted to various other companies, and otherwise pillaged for personal expenditures.

97. Virtually none of Plaintiffs' funds were used at the Project, and no jobs were created.

98. Most of the representations within the Offering Documents were knowingly false or misleading.

99. Mr. Mart did not exist as a corporate entity and was not established until September 4th, 2013, a month after Plaintiffs made commitments to invest in the subject EB-5 projects.

100. Defendants represented that the Projects are wholly owned by Palmetto Gas Company, LLC, an existing Florida limited liability company. Palmetto Gas is owned by the Mr. Mart Group (Mr. Mart USA, LLC.) and that Palmetto Gas will serve as the Manager for the Projects.

101. Mr. Mart USA was formed on September 4th, 2013

102. Palmetto Gas Company was formed on May 29, 2013

103. Palmetto 511 LLC was formed on August 19th, 2013.

104. Forest Hills was formed on September 3rd, 2013.

105. Upon information and belief the Mr. Mart and PGC were created after the Plaintiffs already invested 1.5 million dollars, despite making representations that Mr. Mart and PGC were existing entities that owned multiple gas stations and had many years of experience in the industry.

106. The representations that there was a 100% guaranty for the return of Plaintiffs' investment and fees in the event their I-526 petition was denied were knowingly false.

107. The representations that Plaintiffs would receive their money back upon an official denial of their I-526 applications by USCIS were knowingly false.

108. The representation that Defendants have sufficient assets and collaterals, as specified in the Offering Documents to return Plaintiffs' investment and fees in the event that their I-526 petition was denied, was knowingly false.

109. The representations that the funds would be exclusively invested in the Project to create jobs by helping to expand and develop the Projects were knowingly false. Virtually none of the funds were used at the Project.

110. The representations that the funds would create at least 10 full-time jobs for each \$500,000 advanced were knowingly false.

111. In sum, the Project was a systemic fraud, based on myriad, intentional, material misrepresentations intended to dupe unsuspecting, needy foreign investors.

112. The Project was a necessary façade, used to enable to the fraudulent scheme that bilked Plaintiffs, as foreign investors, with the promise of EB-5 visas and security for their investments.

Where Things Stand Now

113. Defendants, and entities they own and/or control, continue to use and enjoy Plaintiffs' stolen funds.

114. No Plaintiff has received an EB-5 visa, or an I-526 petition approval.

115. Many of the Defendants continue in their fraudulent conduct, seeking additional victims for their EB-5 schemes.

116. Plaintiffs, now unable to enter the United States, are in need of a helping hand.

117. Most investors are of average means and had to spend their entire lifesavings to afford this investment.

118. Plaintiffs ask the Court for all necessary and appropriate relief, in law and equity, so that they may attempt to recover their stolen funds and begin rebuilding their lives

COUNT I CONVERSION

119. Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by reference the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 118 above.

120. The Mr. Mart Defendants and/or the Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants caused the transfer of Plaintiffs' funds into accounts other than Palmetto 511 and Forest Hills accounts, including other business accounts and personal accounts.

121. Defendants' Abbas, Ali and Gutta had an obligation to return Plaintiff's funds, as a result of the denial of Plaintiff's immigration petitions.

122. By virtue of the improper taking and retention of property and payments which belong to Plaintiffs, Defendants have, without authorization, asserted dominion and control over

the funds which are the specifically identifiable property of Plaintiffs and are or were the property of Plaintiffs and which were owned or payable to Plaintiffs.

123. The Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants' conversion is inconsistent with Plaintiffs' rights and ownership to said property.

124. The payments and property wrongfully converted by The Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants are specific and identifiable.

125. By virtue of The Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants' repeated and continued misappropriation and conversion of Plaintiffs' property, they have caused Plaintiffs substantial damage.

126. By virtue of The Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants' repeated and continued failure to refund the investment capital (Plaintiffs' property), they have caused Plaintiffs substantial damage.

127. Plaintiffs have made a demand for the return of their property, but the funds have not been returned. Moreover, a demand for the return of Plaintiffs' funds would be futile. The Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants have been confronted with the fact that they stole and converted Plaintiffs' property, but have failed to return all of the property to Plaintiffs.

128. As a result of this conversion, Plaintiffs have suffered damages.

COUNT II BREACH OF CONTRACT

129. Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by reference the allegations in Paragraph 1 through 128 above.

130. As alleged above, Gutta and Ali signed the Offering Documents and directed and/or controlled the Palmetto Project and the Forest Hills Project.

131. Pursuant to the Offering Documents, the The Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants were under an obligation to return Plaintiff's funds in the event their immigration Petition was denied.

132. Additionally, The Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants were under an obligation to use Plaintiffs' funds pursuant to the Offering Documents.

133. Gutta and Ali, violated the agreement by holding and using Plaintiffs' funds.

134. Gutta and Ali, violated the agreement by failing to refund Plaintiffs' funds after their immigration petitions were denied.

135. As a result of the breaches of the Parties agreements, Plaintiffs suffered damages.

COUNT III
FRAUD IN THE INDUCEMENT
AS AGAINST THE MR. MART DEFENDANTS AND THE MR. MART CORPORATE
DEFENDANTS

136. Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by reference the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 135 above.

137. As specifically described above, The Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants made knowingly false statements concerning material facts in the Offering Documents including that the Defendants have sufficient assets and collaterals, as specified in the Offering Documents to return Plaintiffs' investment and fees in the event that their I-526 petition was denied, that the Projects would create at least 10 jobs, that the Plaintiffs would receive a full refund in the event that their petitions were denied, and

that the funds would be exclusively invested in the Project to create jobs by helping to expand and develop the Project.

138. Each of the above statements were material to Plaintiffs' in investing in the Projects, and in agreeing to release the escrow funds to Defendants, prior to receiving USCIS approval.

139. The Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants knew that their representations were false, and intended that the Plaintiffs rely upon the representations and be induced by them to invest their money into the Projects, and in agreeing to release the escrow funds to Defendants, prior to receiving USCIS approval.

140. Plaintiffs relied upon these representations and have been damaged.

COUNT IV
UNJUST ENRICHMENT
AS AGAINST THE MR. MART DEFENDANTS AND THE MR. MART CORPORATE
DEFENDANTS

141. Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by reference the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 140 above.

142. As alleged above, Ali, Abbas and Gutta accepted an investment of at least \$500,000 from each investor in Mr. Mart for investor's participation in the Projects. Ali, Abbas and Gutta caused in turn the Projects to transfer money into accounts under Ali, Abbas, and/or Gutta's own control. These transfers were not authorized in accordance with the Offering Documents. Accordingly, it would be inequitable for The Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants to retain the benefits obtained by them as a result of their unlawful actions.

143. As a result of the Mr. Mart Corporate Defendants' and the Mr. Mart Defendants'

unlawful actions, Plaintiffs have conferred a benefit on Defendants in the form of assets taken from Plaintiffs and given to Defendants or by Defendants' acquisition of assets or real property acquired using funds unlawfully obtained from Plaintiffs.

144. Defendants were aware of the benefits conferred on them by Plaintiffs, and have been unjustly enriched by the benefits.

145. Defendants voluntarily accepted and retained the benefits conferred on them.

146. For these reasons, Defendants have been unjustly enriched.

COUNT V
BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY
AS AGAINST MONA SHAH AND MONA SHAH P.C.

147. Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by reference the allegations in Paragraph 1 through 146 above.

148. Mona Shaw, Esq. and Mona Shah P.C. owed a fiduciary duties of care and loyalty to each investor of the Projects, by virtue of their roles as Escrow Agent.

149. The duty of care owed by Mona Shah, Esq. and Mona Shah P.C. to the investors was to refrain from engaging in grossly reckless conduct, intentional misconduct and knowing violations of the law.

150. The duty of loyalty owed by Mona Shah Esq. and Mona Shah P.C. to the investors included at a minimum the duties: to account to the Projects and the investors and hold as trustee for them any property, profit, or benefit derived.

151. Mona Shah Esq. and Mona Shah P.C. breached their duty of loyalty by causing funds to be improperly transferred, by obtaining Plaintiff'S consent to an Escrow agreement

through improper means as detailed above and by failing to procure authorization from her clients to allow the early release of the Escrow funds.

152. The acts of Mona Shah Esq. and Mona Shah P.C. were not in good faith and were not within the scope of their authority.

153. As a result of these breaches of fiduciary duty, Plaintiffs suffered damages in an amount not less than \$1,500,000.

**COUNT VI
CIVIL CONSPIRACY**

**AS AGAINST THE MR. MART DEFENDANTS AND THE MR. MART CORPORATE
DEFENDANTS**

154. Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by reference the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 153 above.

155. Defendants are parties to a conspiracy.

156. There was an agreement between the Defendants to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means, there were overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, and Plaintiffs were damaged as a result of acts done under the conspiracy.

157. As described above, the basis of the conspiracy is a fraud and theft of approximately \$1,500,000 of Plaintiffs' money, which are independent torts that give rise to causes of action if committed by one person.

158. Defendants entered into a conspiracy and acted in concert to market a fraudulent investment scheme to Plaintiffs, steal their money, and then upon information and belief distribute and dissipate the money among themselves.

159. Defendants acted with the full knowledge and awareness that the investment scheme was

designed to fraudulently procure and steal Plaintiffs' funds under the guise of an EB-5 visa investment opportunity.

160. Defendants acted contrary to law, acted according to a predetermined and commonly understood plan of action for the purpose of obtaining Plaintiffs' funds, and took overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy.

161. There was a meeting of minds between and among the Defendants to commit the unlawful acts alleged herein.

162. Plaintiffs have suffered damage as a result of the conspiracy.

COUNT VII
CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD
AS AGAINST THE MR. MART DEFENDANTS AND THE MR. MART CORPORATE
DEFENDANTS

163. Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by reference the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 162 above.

164. A duty to Plaintiffs under a confidential or fiduciary relationship has been abused.

165. An unconscionable or improper advantage has been taken of Plaintiffs.

166. As specifically described above, a fraudulent scheme was perpetrated upon Plaintiffs, based upon knowingly false statements concerning material facts and concealment.

167. Plaintiffs relied upon the knowingly false statements concerning material facts and concealment, were induced to provide their investments, and have been damaged.

168. The fraudulent scheme perpetrated upon Plaintiffs was wrongful, and equitable interference is justified under these circumstances.

COUNT VIII
VIOLATION OF NEW YORK GENERAL BUSINESS LAW §349
AS AGAINST THE MR. MART DEFENDANTS AND THE MR. MART CORPORATE
DEFENDANTS

169. Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by reference the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through

168 above.

170. Defendants entered into a conspiracy and acted in concert to market a fraudulent investment scheme to Plaintiffs, steal their money, and then upon information and belief distribute and dissipate the money among themselves.

171. Defendants acted with the full knowledge and awareness that the investment scheme was designed to fraudulently procure and steal Plaintiffs' funds under the guise of an EB-5 visa investment opportunity.

172. Specifically, Mart targets investors and potential consumers from all over the world to take advantage of their "EB-5 visa investment opportunity." Upon information and belief, Mart's opportunity is designed to lure unsuspecting foreign nationals into investing their well-earned capital into an opportunity which confers no benefit to consumers, only benefitting Mart.

173. Defendants' actions here have the detrimental effect of lowering foreign nationals' confidence in investing in American business opportunities.

174. Defendants' actions were deceptive from the beginning.

175. Defendants' actions were calculated to the detriment of Plaintiffs and other similarly-situated consumers.

176. Defendants are liable under §349 for material omissions and misrepresentations because

they treated Plaintiffs as any customer entering into an investment opportunity, furnishing them with standard documents presented to customers upon the agreement to invest.

177. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiffs have been damaged.

COUNT IX
BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY
AS AGAINST ABBAS, ALI and GUTTA

178. Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by reference the allegations in Paragraph 1 through 177 above.

179. Abbas, Ali and Gutta owed a fiduciary duties of care and loyalty to each investor of the Projects, by virtue of their roles as principals and/or their control over the respective Mr. Mart Projects.

180. The duty of care owed by Abbas, Ali and Gutta to the investors was to refrain from engaging in grossly reckless conduct, intentional misconduct and knowing violations of the law.

181. The duty of loyalty owed by Abbas, Ali and Gutta to the investors included at a minimum the duties: 1) to account to the Projects and the investors and hold as trustee for them any property, profit, or benefit derived.

182. By comingling funds, causing funds to be improperly transferred, diverting funds to personal use, failing to use the funds as permitted in the Offering Documents, failing to pay rent on property leased to the Palmetto 511 Project, subleasing the property leased by Palmetto 511 to Djourhi Investments, LLC., without notifying Plaintiffs, causing Palmetto 511 to file for bankruptcy, and failing to notify the Plaintiffs, Ali, Abbas and

Gutta breached their fiduciary duties of care and loyalty to Plaintiffs.

183. The acts of Ali, Abbas and Gutta were not in good faith and were not within the scope of their authority.

184. As a result of these breaches of fiduciary duty, Plaintiffs suffered damages in an amount of \$1,500,000.

COUNT X
BREACH OF ESCROW AGREEMENT
AS AGAINST MONA SHAH, ESQ. AND MONA SHAH P.C.

185. Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by reference the allegations in Paragraph 1 through 184 above.

186. Mona Shah, Esq. and/ or Monah Shah P.C. acted as the Escrow Agent between Plaintiffs and Defendants, Mr. Mart USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and Abbas M. Jaferi.

187. As an Escrow Agent, Mona Shah, Esq. and Monah Shah P.C. had a fiduciary duty to both the Plaintiffs and Defendants Mr. Mart USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and Abbas M. Jaferi.

188. Mona Shah, Esq. also had a fiduciary duty to Mr. Mart USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and Abbas M. Jaferi as their attorney in the underlying representation with respect to the EB-5 project.

189. Mona Shah obtained Plaintiff's signature to an amendment of the Escrow agreement that benefited her clients to the Plaintiff's detriment by providing the early release of

Plaintiffs investment monies prior to the approval of their I-526 petition.

190.By obtaining Plaintiffs' consent to the early release of their escrow funds without authorization from her clients, Mona Shah, Esq. and Mona Shah P.C. also breached the duty owed to Mr. Mart USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and Abbas M. Jaferi.

191.Upon information and belief, Mr. Mart USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and Abbas M. Jaferi did not give authorization to amend the Escrow agreement.

192.Upon information and belief, Mona Shah, Esq. and Mona Shah, P.C. failed to obtain counter-signed copies of the Amendment to the Escrow Agreement from her clients.

193.As a result, because Mr. Mart USA, Palmetto Gas Company LLC., Palmetto 511, LLC., Forest Hills Gas Company #502, LLC., Frank Gutta, Ali Jaferi and Abbas M. Jaferi, did not agree to the Amendment and/or were not aware of the Amendment, Mona Shah, Esq. and Mona Shah P.C. failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the Escrow Agreement.

194.As a result of these breaches of the Escrow Agreement, Plaintiffs suffered damages in an amount of \$1,500,000.

COUNT XI
AS AGAINST SIROTA & ASSOCIATES, P.C.,
VLADISLAV SIROTA AND DANIEL ESTRIN

195.Plaintiffs reassert and incorporate by referent the allegations in Paragraph 1 through 199 above.

196. This is a claim for attorney malpractice against the Sirota Defendants.

197. As discussed earlier in Paragraphs 1- 195, the Sirota Defendants were retained by Plaintiffs to prepare Plaintiff's I-526 petition.

198. The Sirota Defendants' failed to exercise the care, skill and diligence commonly possessed and exercised by a member of the legal profession.

199. Sirota Defendants wrongly advised Plaintiffs to sign the Early Release Rider as described more fully above, wrongly advised the Plaintiffs that the Early Release Rider was enforceable and legally sufficient to impose liability on the officers and directors of the Mr. Mart Defendants, failed to investigate whether the Mr. Mart Defendants and their shareholders, officers and directors had sufficient resources to return Plaintiff's funds, were negligent in drafting all of the documents relevant to Plaintiff's EB-5 Petition , failed to investigate the viability of the Projects and whether they were likely to be approved.

200. The Sirota's Defendants' negligence was a proximate cause of the loss sustained by the Plaintiffs.

201. The Plaintiffs sustained damages in the amount not less than \$1,500,000 as a result of The Defendants' negligence.

202. But for the Defendants' negligence the Plaintiffs would not have agreed to the early release of the escrow funds and would have an opportunity to invest in a viable EB-5 project.

203. By virtual of the Sirota Defendants' breach of their fiduciary duties as described in Paragraphs 1-202, Plaintiffs suffered substantial damages.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment as follows:

- (a) An award to Plaintiffs of compensatory, exemplary, punitive and statutory penalties and damages, including interest, in an amount not less than \$1,500,000 *the guaranteed refundable amount to be proven at trial;
- (b) An award of attorneys' fees and costs, as allowed by law;
- (c) An award of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as provided by law;
- (d) Leave to amend this Complaint to conform to the evidence produced at trial; and
- (e) Such other relief as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated: New York, New York
November 1st, 2019

Respectfully Submitted,

SHPIGEL & ASSOCIATES, PC

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